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Both the Minister and the Consul therefore took the terms honorable. General Kipatrikidi and he would exert him- self to help the British Government in the war against the Boers, but, however strange thought appear, it was his pre- ference, Mr. Nelson, who most strenuously opposed the British Government's policy. He said that the Boer words had already passed between them. On the follow- ing day General Kipatrikidi left for "santago, not without having said to me that he would do his best to do what he would let me know the result of his negotiation.

On the 27th, before eight o'clock in the morning, Gen- eral Kipatrikidi came to see me. He said that he had seen Commodore Rodgers. His efforts had been in vain. The reply of the British government was that it was not the policy of the British Government to support the Boer- credited representatives of the allied republics. In consequence of this reply I stated to him that I had to be satisfied. He said that he had previously in- formed him, I would within an hour send him the British communication. The communication was that that he would not be a passive spectator of the destruction of a defenceless city, that perhaps he would be able to suppress it by his own force, but that though the commander of the land forces of Great Britain would join him for the same purpose, I replied that I would not be able to do so, as I was not in the war interest, he had shown or pain and he agents, but that such considerations would not be suffi- cient to induce me to do so. He said that he would be satisfied. The Commodore approved my resolution, and said to me, on taking leave, that whatever might be the result of his mission, he would be sure to maintain his friendship and esteem. The same words were re-

On the 12th of March I received the visit of Admiral Denham, who told me that he had been informed by the American commodore of my interview with the United States minister, and that he was desirous of ascertaining the destruction of defenceless cities, inhabited almost exclusively by foreigners; that it would be impossible for him to be a passive spectator of such a crime, and that he could not then decline, and that he begged me not to commence operations until the arrival of a frigate from the United States, and that he would not be responsible for the decision belonged to my government, but that as an officer, I should obey my orders; and that, whatever might be the result, he would be ready to support me to the last in the bay, however reluctant I might be to con-
 sider such an extremity. However formidable those forces might be, he earnestly considered should detain me from

On the same day, the 26th, I was once more visited by the American commodore, accompanied by the Secretaries of Legation, with the apparent purpose of handing the reply to my communication. On doing so, he said that he had intended to oppose the British claims, but that he had been forced to recede at the time convinced that Spain could not lawfully do so, and that Chile was in the right; but that subsequently he had arrived at the conclusion that right, moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain; wherefore he not only should not oppose anything, but that his ships would move out of the water.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th, I insisted, not only that I should write a manifest, stating that since nothing could prevent the bombardment, I would defend and spare Valparaiso. The Commodore thought that such an act of generosity would be appreciated by the government of Chile, which would then declare its readiness to accede to my demands. My reply was that although by so doing I would be doing a good deed, I should still be in a position to demand peace. I would accept the proposition provided a member of the Chilean government would guarantee to me personally, in the presence

to the Italian Minister, that my proceeding would be appreciated and recognized. The proposal was warmly received by Chile, and another one advanced in its stead, so ridiculous that it has only served as a laughing-stock to the English. The Italian Minister, however, has not been able to carry out his intention of an international duel should be enacted; and this in terms infernal and even insulting. The Italian Minister has been obliged to leave the country. They proposed that we should meet with equal force the determination and equalization of which should be the termination of the war, and to this no other declaration whatsoever was added. The proposal, however, as the Italian Minister has said, has not been received by every one, without perhaps excepting the very persons who originated it. I consequently do not see the use of repeating it. I have already dispatched to you, in my belief, that any proposals deserve no answer. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that both the Commodore and English Admiral have approved of the proposal, and that the English Admiral has, in his usual reserve, let me to me, "Sir, the letter you have just received is in itself a sufficient judgement for the Government of England, and I am sure that it will be most dignified and proper, and your generosity has su-

no response from the government at this time. In any case, the British ambassador in Chile in 1911 was called upon by the representatives of Chile, Canada and France. Instead of presenting themselves as the cause of friendly negotiations, the British ambassador, on the contrary, alluded to the fact that the Chilean government had granted to Chile. They contended that the British government had made any resolution against the Chilean government the pressure of force, that sufficient time had not been allowed for consultation with the allies, that, therefore, a longer delay should be conceded. They contended that the British government was not responsible for the lives of the Spaniards at present in Santiago, should the bombardments take place. To all these arguments, however, the Chilean government had already replied, and had commenced, and that the government of Chile who now complained of the short space allowed, had never up to the present moment made any proposal for the withdrawal of the British troops from the territory, especially those of their own governments of England and France; and that in the event of so many a hostile attack being made on the Chilean territory, the British government would intervene with marks of marked coldness.

[illegible]

**The Japan Steamship Not a Failure—
Letter from Captain Comstock.**

The official report of the reception of the gunboat Fusuyama at Japan states that the greatest satisfaction was manifested by the government officers who were d

put to receive her, and in a letter from the United States Minister to Captain Hallist, who carried the vessel out, he says:—"I am requested by the Governor of Foreign Affairs and the Chief of the Navy Department to assure you, in their behalf, that the Japanese govern-

ment is very much pleased with the Fusiyama and the excellent condition in which you deliver her." The French naval officers and engineers, who tested the ship in behalf of the Japanese government, expressed the greatest satisfaction at the completeness and perfection of the ship, her engines, armament and general

The report in the London *Times* of the suicide of an engineer who ordered or purchased her cannot be true as no such person was known in the transaction. The captain remained in Japan until the moment of the latest dates from there, and heard of no such event in any person, or in fact of any disaffection in regard to the war. Thousands of our countrymen visited the

The Navy Department ordered a trial to be made her speed and the ship to be reported upon as to her fitness for our service, which was so favorable that the offer to take her at her cost, but it was subsequently

It is due to the constructors of this vessel, her engineers, as well as myself, all concerned, to state that the fact that the ship is a cargo ship without any official data to go upon, your journal should, as I surmise, be a source of surprise to our country and defame those who have faithfully discharged a trust of so great importance to us as a people who are competing with the commerce of England and France for the patronage of these governments who cannot construct their own

I gave much personal attention to the building and equipping of the Pastyama, and also called to my aid the best assistance and advice to be obtained, and know that no better vessel of her class was ever constructed in this or any other country, or at less cost for the same character of vessel.

Under this belief I trust you will excuse me from omitting last-kan. Yours truly,

The Cholera.
THE LATEST FROM QUARANTINE.
Affairs at the Lower Quarantine remain in statu quo, very little change having occurred in the order of things.

since the last official report. No additional deaths are reported, and but four new cases of cholera have been admitted on board of the Falcon. Altogether, affairs in that direction begin to assume a more cheerful aspect and the condition of the patients in the hospital is as present more encouraging than at any time since the

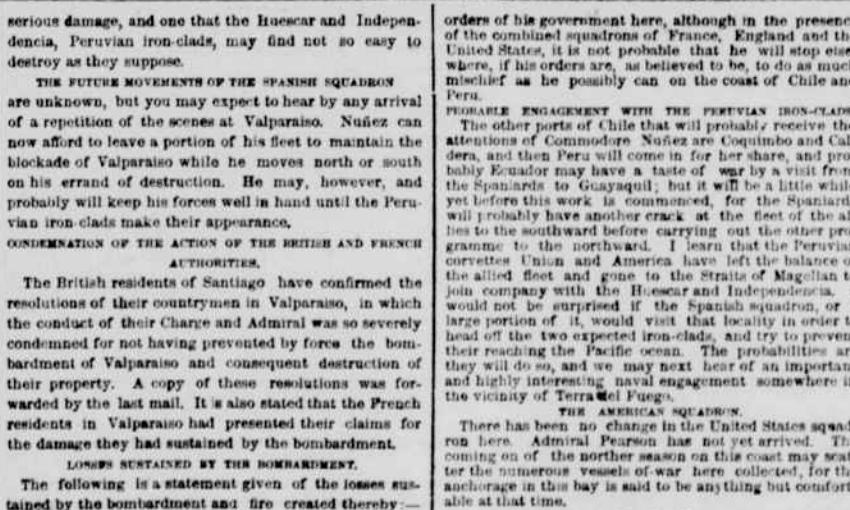
The following is Dr. Hamlett's latest report to the Quarantine Commissioners:

..... Recovered, 507; Fallen, May 8, 1900.

The following four new cases were admitted to the hospital report: Peter Jackson, aged 19, of Denmark, from Virginia; Joseph Miller, aged 16, of Nassau, from Virginia; John Lebel, aged 23, of Swanton, from Virginia; Robert M. McMillan, aged 20, of Front Royal, Virginia.

..... New cases.....

Total in hospital.....



Total.....	\$432,560
PRIVATE PROPERTY.	
Portugal.....	\$7,000
N. N.....	9,000
Pena.....	14,000
Giallo.....	200,000

Correa.....	25,000	
Edwards.....	20,000	
Total.....	<u>\$450,560</u>	
	PUNTURE (APPROXIMATE).	
Of all kinds.....	\$109,060	
	MERCHANTS.	

Pub's property.....	\$412,000
To children.....	352,000
To foreigners.....	3,396,000
Total.....	\$4,160,000

This estimate is considered below the mark, and the immense difference of the loss sustained by foreigners

Spanish American republics, and there is little left to destroy.

EDMUND OF ADMIRAL WHEEL.

It is a fault of the people of the various republics south of the Equator that if they become involved in a

acted with despatch, and not be subjected to the delay of the two months necessary to make the horrible journey from Santa Martha to Bogota and back. I hope, for once that Panama will be the capital of the republic, and the General will only carry out the idea I will say makes a good word for him that his great distance away from Bogota now prevents my saying. This promise of mine, if he sees it, may have some effect; who knows?

**A Spanish View of the Bombardment
and the Action of the American and
English Naval Commanders.**
La Ochoena, the Spanish organ published in this city,
has in its last number a communication from Admiral

IN THE BAY OF VALPARAISO, April 2, 1896.

Excuse me.—In order that your Excellency may form an exact idea of the occurrences of the last fortnight, I have the honor of placing before you a summary of the most recent events, regretting that want of time should prevent my sending copies of the despatches I have addressed to her Majesty's government.

American Commodore Rodgers on board of his flagship. During dinner the Commodore expressed ardent wishes for the termination of our difficulty with Chile, and suggested that were I clothed with full powers, the attainment of such an object might, in his opinion, be accomplished. I informed him that I had no such necessary powers, he said that he would immediately communicate with his Minister and see if their united efforts could not secure peace.

A few days after I received the visit of the Commodore and of General Kilpatrick. Both seemed anxious

Upon my acceptance of the proposal, the American Minister said to me, that although the conference was strictly confidential, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic had notice of the step that was now being taken, and that he (the American Minister) as well

The Commodore proposed a plan for an arrangement which he considered equally honorable for both belligerents. In accordance with this plan there should be cessation of hostilities, any credentials presented, and the exchange of prisoners of war.

new investigation... against Chile. As an earnest of peace, there should be a reciprocal salute of one-and-twenty guns, in the following manner:—The flags of Spain and Chile, hoisted the masts of the English and American flagships, should be saluted by the guns of the two squadrons, a salute which a Chilean fort and the Spanish squadron should join, in such manner, that, with the exception

As your Excellency may readily suppose, I rejected the offer, writing-although however, the good intentions that had suggested it, and stating that the instructions of my government were so positive, that notwithstanding any difficulties I might have to overcome, and should I go to the bottom of the Pacific in the search for a means to liberate the prisoners, it was due to me. Moved, nevertheless, by a sincere desire for reconciliation, I would take upon myself the immense responsibility of not requiring any other satisfaction than that contained in the arrangement proposed by England.

I would only add the restitution of the Commodore, the flags, arms and crew, in return for the prize as prisoners I had in my power. I at the same time gave